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tioned genera are neither sponges nor Foraminifera, but the nearest allies of the Hydractiniæ with a calcareous skeleton, and thus attach themselves to the Hydromedusæ. To the same group, according to Lindström\*, belongs also the genus *Labechia*, M.-Edw. & H., formerly referred to the order of the Zoantharia tabulata.

LXIV.—On two new British Nudibranchiate Mollusca.

By the Rev. A. M. NORMAN, M.A.

*Eolis sanguinea*, n. sp.

*Body* narrow, and tapering behind to a very fine point, red, this colour more intense on the anterior portion of the animal as far back as the heart. *Dorsal tentacles* placed near to each other at their bases, smooth, of a blood-red colour, with pale tips. *Oral tentacles* set far apart, somewhat longer than the dorsal pair, red, but paler in colour than the dorsal. *Eyes* situated close behind the dorsal tentacles. *Branchiæ* very numerous, distributed in about eighteen transverse rows; there are as many as twenty branchiæ in the first transverse row, and ten in the sixth or seventh row; they are short, of a blood-red colour, with the central vessel very dark, and their tips, on the other hand, white; they extend forwards round the bases of the dorsal tentacles. The *tail* tapers away to a very fine point behind, which, however, hardly appears beyond the ultimate branchiæ. *Foot* of a pale flesh-colour, with short tentacular points in front. *Length*  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

A single specimen of this very beautiful new *Eolis* was taken August 26, 1874, at low water, spring tides, on the islet known as Innislacken, which is situated at the entrance of Roundstone Bay, Connemara.

*Eolis sanguinea* is a remarkably active little fellow, crawling along with considerable rapidity. It is very distinct from all described species. It belongs to *Eolis* (proper) as distinguished from its subgenera. *Eolis* (proper) includes only three British species—*papillosa*, *glauca*, and *Alderi*. Our new form comes nearest to *E. glauca*, from which it differs in its more attenuated form, in its more numerous transverse rows of branchiæ and more numerous branchiæ in those rows, in its more brilliant body-colour, and its branchiæ being blood-red instead of "sage-green." Although tapering to

\* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1876, vol. xviii. p. 4.

such a narrow point behind, the branchiæ extend so far back that the extremity of the tail is less seen, perhaps, than in any other species except *Eolis glaucoides*, A. & H.

*Lomonotus Hancocki*, n. sp.

Body elongated, of a very light pinkish orange tinge, very transparent, so that the internal organs are clearly seen through the skin; white, the front margin of the foot microscopically sprinkled with red specks. *Veil* with two tentacular processes on each side, overhanging the mouth; these processes are orange-coloured below, and above are microscopically sprinkled with red in the same manner as the margin of the foot. *Tentacles* terminating above in a calyx-shaped expansion, formed of five leaflet-like points, from the middle of which rises the small, conical, smooth termination of the tentacle; this conical process is of small size, not exceeding that of the divisions of the calyx-like sheath. *Bran- chial processes* in the form of a waved raised curtain, surmounted by flat triangular papillæ, passing down each side of the back and uniting behind; the undulations of the curtain consist of three outward and four inwardly directed folds on each side; the fold which is nearest to the head is the largest; the papillæ on this fold are 18–20 in number; the papillæ on all the folds vary considerably in size, but there appears to be always one larger than the rest; they are capable of contraction and dilatation, and are constantly changing their apparent dimensions while the animal is in motion; they are banded with deep dark orange, while the small points in which they terminate are pale orange. *Length*  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

I dredged a single specimen of this very fine Nudibranch off Berry Head, Torbay, June 25, 1875.

It approaches both *L. flavidus*, A. & H., and *L. portlandicus*, Thompson, but differs apparently from both in many particulars, and especially in the form of the tentacles, which have a very marked character in the small size of the terminal simple conical process which is projected beyond the calyx-like sheath.

I have named this species after Mr. Albany Hancock, the joint author with Mr. Alder of the great master-work on the Nudibranchiata—the latter unsurpassed in intelligent discrimination and just appreciation of the value of morphological characters, the former a prince among marine invertebrate physiologists. Much as any student must admire the excellency of Mr. Hancock's work, as evidenced in the elaborate, clear, and comprehensive exposition of the anatomy and physiology of the Nudibranchiata, Brachiopoda, &c., it is only

those who had the good fortune to have an intimate personal knowledge of himself and of his investigations in his study who can at all realize the indefatigable perseverance, the marvellous laboriousness, the most strict conscientiousness, and withal the deep humility of his great mind. Alas! that both my dear friends should have been taken, and their joint monograph on the British Tunicata remain incomplete! At the time of Mr. Alder's death his part was finished, which related to the description and illustration of the generic and specific forms; and the last years of Albany Hancock's life were devoted chiefly to the elaboration of the structure of this most anomalous and highly interesting class. A large portion of the knowledge thus acquired has unfortunately died with him; but we yet hope to see such portion of the anatomy and physiology as relates to the simple Ascidians, together with a monograph of all the species, published under the kindly editorship and careful supervising hand of the man most competent to undertake it—Professor Huxley.

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LXV.—*Descriptions of supposed new Birds from the Naga Hills and Eastern Assam.* By Lieut.-Col. H. H. GODWIN-AUSTEN, F.Z.S. &c.

*Turdinus nagaënsis*, n. sp.

Above dark umber-brown throughout, with no streaking on the feathers of the head. Beneath the same colour, but much paler, with a slight rusty tint shading into and adjacent to the dull whitish centre of breast; chin also whitish.

Irides dark brown; legs and feet light sienna-grey.

Length about 5·7 inches, wing 2·2, tail 2·2, tarsus 0·90, bill at front 0·50, mid toe and claw 0·72, hind toe 0·35, claw 0·3.

This species is very distinct from *T. garoënsis* in its deeper umber coloration and smaller size; particularly is this the case in the size of the legs, feet, and the hind claw. Mr. A. W. Chennell, of the Topographical Survey, obtained this bird in the Eastern Naga hills.

*Staphida plumbeiceps*, n. sp.

Head ash-grey, purer behind; feathers narrowly edged paler. Back pale olive-brown, a few feathers pale-shafted. Wings umber-brown. Tail darker, the four outer feathers tipped with white, increasing outwards diagonally. Loes pale grey.